

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

VOL. XLVIII.

JULY, 1937

No. 7

New species of Saturniidae (Lepidoptera)

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(Plates IV and V.)

Dirphia undulinea n. sp. (Plate IV, figs. 2 ♀, 1 ♂).

♀: Head, thorax and fore wing dark olive brown; antennae pinard yellow. Abdomen black above crossed by segmental light cadmium lines; abdomen below dark olive brown; a lateral series of white points.

Fore wing: a thick white spot at base of costa from which two white lines diverge, one to middle of inner margin, the other close below median vein, slightly interrupted near discocellular, then joined by a white line on discocellular, and continued along vein 4 to subterminal line, the latter slightly sinuous from close to apex to inner margin before tornus; the termen paler with a narrow dark shade adjoining the subterminal line, and diffuse dark spots towards apex. Fore wing below more grayish brown, the subterminal line indicated by diffuse whitish spots on interspaces.

Hind wing above light cinnamon drab, faintly suffused with roseate; a minute whitish point at end of cell; a broad dark medial shade, and a broader subterminal shade. Hind wing below deep brownish drab a light brownish gray shade, and a fine black streak on discocellular; a vinaceous gray lunular dentate subterminal line.

Expanse: 70 mm.

Habitat: Sta. Catharina, BRAZIL. The unique female above described is the *type* of the species. I subsequently received a male which is also figured, Plate IV, fig. 1.

Dirphia tripicata n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 3.)

♂: Antennae chamois. Head, thorax and abdomen above fuscous; abdomen dorsally with some fine pale transverse lines; white points laterally, and some roseate hairs at base laterally; anal hairs apricot buff.

Fore wing: a large pale vinaceous lilac space at base, somewhat triangular, broad at costa, narrowing to a point at submedian vein, dark edged on basal side; medial space dark slate violet, expanding at subcostal, containing a short white streak below cell, a larger heart-shaped spot at discocellular, containing a fine dark line and a point, and a series of white points

below vein 5, termen broadly light vinaceous roseate with a dark postmedial inbent from costa and a similar subterminal shorter line; from vein 6 to vein 3 a dark slate violet patch, its inner edge incurved; a wavy subterminal line from vein 6 to vein 3. Fore wing below mostly vinaceous, darkest at base of costa and in cell; a pale spot on discocellular traces of a dark incurved subterminal line, and a wavy line above tornus.

Hind wing above with the base broadly deep pink, the medial space vinaceous fawn, the termen broadly dull indian purple. Hind wing below as in fore wing; a fine, dark, wavy medial line; a similar lunular subterminal line.

Expanse: 63 mm.

Habitat: Sta. Catharina, BRAZIL. Possibly an aberration of *D. trisignata* Feld.

Automeris suavina n. sp. (Plate V, figs. 4 ♂, 5 ♀).

♂: Antennae tawny olive. Head, collar and thorax sorghum brown; abdomen above black; thorax and abdomen below, including anal hairs avellaneous.

Fore wing vinaceous fawn with darker shading at base and terminally on interspaces before and beyond the subterminal line, terminally the dark shading is broken into spots; traces of an antemedial line; a black line at base of wing, followed on inner margin by roseate hairs; the discal spot formed of fine short lines, partly double, somewhat outcurved at costa; subterminal line whitish, distally dark edged, from costa close to apex, straight to vein 1 about middle of margin. Fore wing below light russet vinaceous; a large black discal spot containing a small white spot; subterminal line black, cut by veins.

Hind wing above; the inner margin broadly deep roseate from base to subterminal line; annulus large, somewhat oval, black finely edged by a yellow line, and containing a small cluster of grayish scales and a very fine white streak, the postmedial space to line purplish vinaceous; the subterminal line lunular dentate, black, sharply defined, outwardly edged with livid brown; termen flesh pink, narrowing towards costa. Hind wing below like fore wing; a white point at discocellular and a slight black shade; a postmedial fine, dark wavy line; a very faint subterminal shade.

♀: Head and thorax saccardo's olive; abdomen dorsally from base deep grayish olive; beyond middle with transverse lines and the two terminal segments entirely also the underside deep olive buff.

Fore wing largely purplish citrine, darkest on basal third of costa; a distinct pale antemedial line, outcurved on costa, then nearly vertical; the discal points indistinct, the subterminal line as in male.

Hind wing above to line as in male, but the inner margin not so red; the ocellus with more numerous grayish scales; lines and termen as in male. Hind wings below nearest ecru drab, but somewhat suffused with roseate also the veins; the base and costa of fore wing somewhat darker; the discal spots and lines as in male.

Expanse: ♂ 77 mm., ♀ 82 mm.

Habitat: Sta. Catharina, BRAZIL. The male described is the *type* of the species.

The types of all three species will be placed in the U. S. National Museum, Washington.

Projected Monograph of Coleoptera of Alabama.

A cross-section survey of wildlife conditions will begin this month in three of Alabama's state parks with the lowly beetle serving as a biological index for the study, according to field reports received by the National Park Service at its regional headquarters in Richmond, Va.

Six-month studies have been arranged for Chewacla State Park, near Auburn; De Soto State Park, near Fort Payne, and Monte Sano State Park, near Huntsville. An enrollee of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp at each park will be chosen to make collections of the insects and forward them with appropriate information to the Alabama Museum of Natural History. When the youths are selected, they will receive intensive training for two weeks as members of the Museum's annual entomological expedition. Similar studies are planned tentatively for other parks of the state system.

Final reports on findings at each park will serve as a basis for general biological study designed for preservation or improvement of environmental conditions favorable to propagation and development of wild animal and bird life. The survey also will contribute data for publication of a monograph on the "Coleoptera of Alabama" to be issued by the Museum of Natural History. The work has been in progress for nearly 20 years. The cooperative park program is expected to advance publication by 10 years.

General development work at all parks of the state network is being carried forward by CCC units under joint supervision of the National Park Service and the Alabama Commission of Forestry, represented by Col. Page S. Bunker. Dr. Walter B. Jones is director of the Museum.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Regional Office, Region One, Richmond, Virginia.